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have it on our finished mount, so we will proceed to catch it in this position.

Have ready two glass slips and place one of them at the edge of a table where the operation is to take place. Take a fly between the thumb and finger of the left hand and the other glass slip in the right hand, hold the fly's head at the edge of the glass slip on the table and he will lay his tongue out flat on the glass. When all is right, place the slip that is in the hand on top of the tongue with enough pressure to hold it and cut off the tongue close to the head. A patent clothes-pin or elastic band may be used to hold the two glass slips together till the specimen is further treated.

The slips with the tongue clamped between them at one end are next put in a small dish in which some turpentine has been placed and is allowed to remain in the turpentine bath for five hours. It may then be taken out and will be found to be quite hard and flat, with all the beautiful colorings retained. The tongue may now be mounted with great ease in turpentine balsam or benzole balsam. Fly's feet may be prepared in the same manner.

Students who have tried in vain to make a good mount of this common object will smile when they find with what ease this seemingly difficult feat may be accomplished.

OLIVER KENDALL, JR.

METHOD OF COLLECTING DIATOMS FROM SURFACE OF MUD.

To the amateur collector of diatoms, the greatest difficulty has been to gather them free from excess of sand and foreign particles. The following method will be found to be of great help in this respect, especially on the shores of tide water, and the method requires that the surface of the mud be uncovered by the tide. The spot for working is found by the presence of a brownish colored film generally in streaks or patches on the mud surface.

It has been found that by removing the film of diatoms with a spoon large quantities of sand and mud are taken up at the same time making its removal difficult in the cleaning process.

The collector is to provide himself with several squares of well washed cotton cloth, about the size of a handkerchief, and be at the ground at low tide. Take a square of cloth and carefully

lay it down on the mud surface in a way not to include air bells, The cloth will in a few moments become wet and may then be raised by one corner first and folded up with the side that was next to the mud on the inside. After folding wrap in waxed paper and label for future reference. When ready to clean, place the cloth in a porcelain evaporating dish and cover with strong sulphuric acid and enough bi-chromate of soda to make the mass a deep reddish color. Place the dish in a sand bath over a gas stove or other source of heat, boil the mass till crystal of chromic acid appear as a scum on the surface of liquid. Remove and let cool and pour into a preserve jar partly filled with water. Let settle for at least one-half hour undisturbed, then siphon off water with a rubber tube to within one inch of the bottom of the jar, being careful not to disturb the sediment. Repeat the washing till clear from all color. The sediment may now be removed to a small bottle and examined and if a small quantity of sand is present it may be removed by whirling it with some water in the evaporating dish by means of a glass rod, and the sand will be found to pile up in the center as a dark spot. Carefully pour off the water with the diatoms suspended in it, leaving the sand in the dish.

One will be surprised how the diatoms will stick to the cloth and how little foreign matter will be collected by this method. The above method may be used in fresh water streams provided the spot is first drained.

Providence, R. I.

OLIVER KENDALL, JR.

NEW METHOD OF EXAMINING STOOLS FOR EGGS.

C. M. Fauntleroy and R. Hayden (U. S. Naval Med. Bul. Jan. 1915) suggest the following method:

1. Mix thoroughly about 2 grams of faecal matter with 5 cc. of a 2% aqueous solution of lysol in a centrifuge tube.
2. Centrifugalize at high speed for one minute, decant the supernatant liquid, and mix a fresh quantity of the lysol solution with the sediment in the tubes. Repeat this step three times.
3. Remove small portions of centrifugalized sediment with pipette; place on slide; mix a small drop of anilin gentian violet with the sediment; cover and examine.